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It is this question of the population of the jail and the obvious possibility of reducing it to one-half or less, perhaps much less, that the report regards as the central fact in the jail problem in this county on which the size and character of the new jail must depend. For this reason it suggests an expectant attitude and a tentative solution of the problem. We don't know what the size of the jail population will be 50 to 100 years from now nor how Chicago of the future will want to confine and treat those held for trial. Therefore, it objects to the erection of an expensive, monumental jail of the usual type, but recommends, instead, the policy of erecting one or more groups of buildings of a less durable and costly character, on an area of eight or ten acres of land in the neighborhood of the Criminal Court building. It believes that "it is better to spend money for land than for buildings." The buildings erected are to be of the cottage type and adapted to the purpose of keeping apart the different classes of prisoners, the young from the old, the first from the older and more hardened offenders. "The word 'jail,' with all its infamous associations" is to be "banished from the vocabulary of this community," and the institution is to be known as "The Central House of Detention."

In view of the time that must elapse before the new project can be carried into effect, it is further proposed that the population be reduced (1) by transferring the prisoners serving sentence in the jail, as far as possible, to the House of Correction; (2) by transferring the women to the present Juvenile Detention Home, which is to become vacant in the fall, and (3) by transferring some 200 of the boys and younger inmates to the John Worthy School, which has long been unoccupied. These measures, it is believed, will so reduce the population of the jail as to make it possible to carry out many improvements which are recommended in the physical and living conditions of the old structure.

Scheme for Extending the Henry Fingerprint Classification.—The usual Henry classification is not to be altered, but simply added to for the proper and convenient splitting up of certain large groups that become cumbersome in the larger collections. For this purpose after the little finger count in the classification is set down a fraction consisting of five digits, representing the fingers of the right hand for the numerator and the fingers of the left hand for the denominator, likewise consisting of five digits.

Arches.

Until the collection numbers about 500,000 the application of this extension will probably not be necessary in other than the all-arch group, i. e., $\frac{1\ \mathrm{aA3a,}}{1\ \mathrm{aA3a,}}$ which, quoting Renoe, is about 1,111 in a collection of 500,000.

Description.

1. Plain, without inclination.
2. Plain, with inclination to the right.
3. Plain, with inclination to the left.
4. Dotted.
5. Approximating the loop.
6. Approximating the tented arch.
7. Alternating ridges.
8. Irregular.

Thus, after our regular Henry classification, $\frac{1\ aA3a,}{1\ aA3a,}$ we may have a fraction varying all the way from $\frac{11111}{11111}$ to $\frac{88888}{88888}$ or a number of divisions or groups equal to eight raised to the tenth power.

Loops.

In addition to the regular Henry classification for the all-loop series, the ring finger count is utilized for a third factor in the sub-secondary. If the count is 13 or less it is designated Inner; if 14 or more it is Outer. In addition the count of the left little finger classification may be used. Thus in an all ulnar set, we would have $\frac{1\ U\ 1111\ 10,}{1\ U\ 1111\ 10,}$ in addition to which we would have the present scheme a fraction, as explained under arches.

Description.

1. Single rod core.
2. Double rod core.
3. Multiple rod core.
4. Eyed rods.
5. Staple.
6. Double staple.
7. Forks and spurs.
8. Enclosures.
9. Intricate cores.

Whorls.

In addition to the regular Henry classification for the all-whorl series, the ring finger tracing is added to the sub-secondary and both little fingers are counted, the right little from the left hand delta and the left little from the right hand delta, which amounts to the same thing as considering the whorl as an ulnar and making the count from the proper delta. This tracing if the ring fingers has been utilized for some time in the west and is mentioned here for that reason. However, it is not absolutely necessary as the present scheme of the final fraction we believe ample to take care of any collection.

Description.

1. Ovoid pattern with closed origin.
2. Ovoid pattern with open origin.
3. Circular pattern with closed origin.
4. Circular pattern with open origin.
5. S type (Henry twin loops or lateral pockets) ovoid shaped with two cores and two envelopes.
6. S type, ovoid shape with two cores and common envelope.
7. S type, other than ovoid with two cores and two envelopes.
8. S type, other than ovoid with two cores and common envelope.

This scheme need not necessarily be limited to the all-arch, all-loop or all-whorl series, but may be adapted to mixed series when necessary. The number of combinations possible under this scheme of final fraction is equal to the number of factors utilized raised to the tenth power, which should be ample for a collection of millions.

The patterns and cores here utilized are taken from the charts of the Larson Single Fingerprint System.—August Vollmer, Berkeley, Cal.

The Larson Single Fingerprint System.—INTRODUCTION—The purpose of this work is to tie the man on the job to the man in the files, if present, regardless of how much of the pattern obtained in the latent. The present work treats each pattern individually in the strictest sense of the word. Not only are patterns filed according to type, but characteristic features of a pattern are so classified that one portion may be searched independent of the other.

Wherever possible rules of procedure as outlined in existing classifications will be followed and the same definitions used. In general the pattern to be identified is classified according to the gross configuration of characteristic formations. This relegates the pattern to its type. There are then several subdivisions according to particular characteristics which tend to differentiate patterns of the same type from each other. These are primary divisions. Next in importance, the pattern is classified according to the general slope of the pattern as a whole. Thus a pattern may slope to the right, the left, or have no inclination whatsoever. Wherever there is a core present further subdivisions are possible. In patterns where there is a core formation still further subdivisions are secured by classifying the ridge surrounding the core. Further subdivisions are secured by the classification of the delta and the first ridge in front of the delta.

TYPES

The types used in this work are similar to those used in the Henry System, namely: *Arches, Loops S Type* or the Henry *Twin Loop* and *Lateral Pocket, Whorls, Central Pockets* and *Combinations* or *Accidentals.*

ARCHES

In patterns of the arch type the ridges run across the pattern and there is usually no delta, but if there is a delta no ridge must intervene between the core and the delta, unless this ridge be part of the delta. There must not be a single recurving ridge. There must be no ridge count. Of all the patterns the arch, because of its often extreme simplicity, gives the most trouble in the attempt to devise a satisfactory and yet simple system of classification. The problem is, given the simplest form of arch, to classify it independently of all other arches. The only safe method is to deal with the individual ridges and classify according to their particular characteristics. In the identification of the simple arch by ridge characteristics, obviously the problem is to find the starting point. It was finally decided to use the first bifurcation at the bottom of the print. If two investigators should vary as to this point they will come together by the ridge sequence, which is ultimately the same.

A. Primary classification.
   - I. Natural arch. The simplest form of arch.
   - II. Dotted arch. Many dots and very short ridges.